

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1858.

NOT TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, with respect to payment.

No name from the Daily or Weekly Journal, will ever be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

The Vote on Kansas.

Taking the vote on Mr. Harris' resolution as a test, we still adhere to the opinion that there can be obtained a majority in the House in favour of the admission of the new State with the Lecompton Convention. Thus: An actual majority of the whole House as it now stands, there being one, two vacancies is 117. Well, the vote in opposition to Mr. Harris' resolution was 111, absent Bonham, of S. C. Caruthers, of Missouri, Clark, of New York, Gilmer, of N. C., Leidy, of Pennsylvania, and Reilly, of Pennsylvania, six whose votes will be given for Kansas. Among those absent or refusing to vote, we find two classed as Americans, to wit Harris, of Maryland, and Matteson, of New York. Without a change, this is the only additional strength the opponents of Kansas can muster. Taking the previous vote, when the resolution to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Territories was defeated by one, the showing is more favourable.

But, although we shall feel pleased by the settlement of this question, we are forced to the conclusion that the thing is out. The battle has been fought and the victory won, but not by the South. Mr. Seward, the coolest and most far-reaching of our sectional enemies, stated this plainly enough in the Senate a few days ago. The power of self-defence in the Union is gone. The equilibrium in both branches of the federal legislature has been destroyed, never to be restored. We have struggled for a recognition of our Constitutional rights, and, say what we may, we have obtained that recognition, so far as the mere law of the matter goes. We have established our rights, our enemies have secured their powers. Instead of an equal and balancing half, the South has sunk to the numerical position, not of a division, but of a subdivision. In truth, this is now a northern government, because the North, having the power, can at any time make it so. There are now numbers of gallant men at the North who say to our representatives in Congress, "stand up to your rights, and we will stand up to you." But these are men that are marked, spotted, denounced by name, hunted down by Black Republicans and Know Nothings at the North, and worse still, by revengeful Democrats, North and South. The time is coming—certainly coming—when the party that stands up for the equality and constitutional rights of the South must go into a minority, a permanent minority. As Democrats, we may feel this the more sensitively because the only friends the South can look for from the North are Democrats; but leaving aside party considerations, and looking at the matter in its broadest aspect, we cannot fail to recognise the truth of what we have already asserted that the ground upon which the South has heretofore stood in the Union is gone—whether she will seek for that ground self-protection—out of it, is a question for herself to decide, and another decade cannot pass without that question being forced to a decision.

NOT There will soon be three houses "going to be built at Morehead City," and Mr. Morehead "designs" going into the commission business. The railroad to "Morehead City," and parts adjacent, will not cost the State of North Carolina much over the paltry sum of two millions of dollars—something near on to a million for each of the houses going to be built at the great emporium!

Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Co.

The stockholders in this Company held their annual meeting at Columbia last week. From the report of Wm. Johnson, Esq., President, it appears that the gross receipts for the past year were \$240,722.03, and the expenses of working the road \$119,167.42, leaving a net profit of \$121,554.61, applicable to the payment of interest and dividends and to construction and property account, to which latter account seventeen thousand dollars are charged. There is a falling off in receipts of \$15,319.60, as compared with the previous year, and a saving of expenses of \$38,937.81, exhibiting a net gain of \$23,618.21.

Wm. Johnston was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors: A. B. Davidson, A. B. Springs, J. A. Young, J. H. White, S. McAliley, H. C. Braxton, W. Robertson, T. S. DuBose, A. R. Taylor, Henry Lyons, John Caldwell.

Mount Vernon Festival at Clinton.

We are requested to state that the ladies will give a festival in the town of Clinton, Sampson county, on Monday evening, the 22d inst., being Washington's birth-day, in aid of the funds of the "Mount Vernon Association." We do so with pleasure. Apart from the cause, in which all sympathise, we feel assured that the occasion itself will be a delightful one. When the ladies take anything in hand, it is bound to succeed, especially in Sampson. We would like much to be able to visit Clinton on the 22d, but—there's the rub—but we can't. We can at least tender our best wishes, and we send them in all sincerity.

NOT THE ANNA E. GLOVER.—A new schooner, with above name, intended to run as a packet between this port and Boston, in connection with the M. Y. Davis, arrived out here on Saturday, consigned to G. W. Davis, Esq. She was built at Long Island, N. Y., by Hirian Girard, being the 54th sloop built by him, and is owned by Captain J. O. Robinson, her commander. Capt. G. W. Robinson, and Hirian Girard. Length of keel 100 feet—length over all 119 feet—depth of hold 10 feet—breadth of beam 28 feet—capacity, 2,500 bbls.—draws when loaded 10½ to 11 feet. She is a handsome, well-built, staunch craft—has handsome accommodations for passengers, and is every way worthy of her very clever commander and consignee.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate, we find that of J. S. Dancy, of North Carolina, to be consul at Dundee, Scotland.

NOT Having no private schemes to promote—no private feelings to gratify—being impelled simply by a desire to speak the truth as it appears to us, we feel called upon to remark that it is a fine day.

NOT The Post Master General has established a Post Office by the name of Maxwell, on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in Brunswick county, N. C. C. R. Council, P. M.

Anniversaries.—Adam and Eve's Day.

We see Valentine in the windows, and learn, on inquiry, that the anniversary of St. Valentine, whoever he was, will take place—come off—be celebrated, on Sunday next, the 14th inst. Whether it be the anniversary of his birth, death or marriage, we are unable to say—it is the general impression that he never was married—if any of the saints that we read about ever were. However, the 14th will be Valentine's day. As to the mode of its celebration we say nothing. Get the "stationery" and send it—get it good, nice, with pretty verses, and call in a few days to have the satisfaction of knowing that that confounded Mr. Blank, that you don't have, has got the credit of your gallantry and dimes—Yea, verily! such things have occurred, and perhaps will again.

We have a good many anniversaries—we celebrate the births and deaths of distinguished people, and the occurrence of remarkable events, but it strikes us that we neglect this good old earth of ours. We suppose she ought to have an anniversary as well as other people. She is several years old by this time, and yet her beginning has not received the honors of annual commemoration; and, indeed, it would be somewhat difficult to determine upon what day of the year to place the birth-day of our respected planet; whether in spring or summer, fall or winter? Perhaps it would require a week, but what week? Upon the whole, we suggest, in place of the earth, that due honors be paid to Adam and Eve. Let us have Adam and Eve's day. They, certainly, were the first pair of lovers that we read about, although there is no evidence that Adam addressed gilt-edged or perfumed notes to his fair sweet-heart. He made bouquets, no doubt, for he was in a garden and the flowers were plenty, and, as he had no messenger that knew of, he probably presented the bouquets in person, assuring Miss Eve—soon to become Mrs. Adam—that the roses were nothing to her lips, and their perfume not to be compared to her breath—all this and more, no doubt, did Adam say, if not in so many words, at least he looked it plain as words would have spoken it. And Eve believed all he said, for she was only a baby in experience, and she married Adam, and then they fell from innocence, fell out with each other, and fell out of the garden of Eden. We don't think their marrying had anything to do with that, for if Eve hadn't been married to Adam, she could have made even a bigger fool of him, which was not at all necessary.

We need hardly say that great changes in the physical appearance of the earth have taken place since "the good old days of Adam and Eve"—the air is colder, and the weather more variable. Costumes, too, have progressed, or, speaking more properly, have been invented, together with all the numberless arts of the toilet. We have occasionally doubted whether, for some time, Eve was in the habit of washing her face—at any rate her ablutions must have been imperfectly performed for want of soap and towels, and says that sage man, Martin Farquhar Tupper, in his proverbial Philosophy, "What is beauty without soap?" We ask the same question.

We have been wandering on without developing the object of our remarks—cataloguing any practical result from them worthy of the greatness of their research and the gravity of their propositions. Now, the reform we propose is the substitution of a new anniversary, that of Adam and Eve, as the day sacred to lovers. We do so for sundry reasons: First, we said before, Saint Valentine appears never to have been married—it being next to impossible for a married man to be a Saint—and he therefore can hardly be an appropriate person to preside over the preliminaries to marriage: and secondly, even if the case were different, Adam and Eve were certainly the first married couple, and to them by virtue of discovery and exploration belongs the right of presiding over the whole domain of matrimony, and its several appendages and dependencies.

Considering the change of climate—the progress of civilization, and many other good and sufficient reasons now necessary to enumerate, we presume that a literal revival of the habits and customs not to say costumes of the "best society" of Eden, would hardly be advisable even upon the anniversary named in honor of the "enterprising proprietors" of that "magnificent improvement," but then, flowers still bloom, if Eden be no more—hearts are said to beat as warmly now as when the world was younger and the hard times had not set in,—above all, people want something new—the insanities of the station in the shape of Valentines no longer take—the observance is fading out. Let the first married folks have their day, to be kept by those anxious to follow their example, and let flowers instead of tawdry paper be the tokens sent and returned. Upon the whole, would it not be better for the devoted swain to follow the example of Adam and carry "ye posies" in his own right hand? Then 'tother fellow couldn't derive the advantage of the doubt.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of Onslow county, was held in Jacksonville, on the 1st day of February, 1858.

On motion of E. W. Fornible, Esq., the meeting was called to order and organized by appointing Jasper Etheridge, Esq., Chairman, and N. B. Hancock, Secretary.

On motion of Col. L. W. Humphrey, a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting.

W. Humphrey, E. W. Fornible, E. H. Costin, W. D. Humphrey and Joseph Ennett, constituted a committee, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor have been fixed upon, and that the Democracy of this country are to meet at Lumberton, on the 14th instant.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint thirty delegates to represent Onslow in the said Convention, which will be held in Charlotte on the 14th April instant.

Resolved, That we take this occasion also to reiterate our unwavering adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, as made out and laid down in the platforms of our National and State Conventions.

Resolved, That, having full confidence in the Charlotte Convention, that they will select no other than a true and tried Democrat, we pledge to the nominees of said Convention our entire support.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz:—

Hill King, J. T. Whitehurst, Elisha Porter, O. B. Sanders, H. Sandlin, A. B. Foy, W. D. Humphrey, Stephen Dixon, E. W. Ward, John P. Cox, W. B. Brown, E. K. Ervin, L. W. Humphrey, W. H. Howerton, James H. Foy, D. E. Sandlin, W. E. Burns, Bryan Kelum, Green Hatchell, D. W. Simons, John A. Costin, E. H. Costin, Job Smith, Thomas Henderson, E. H. Barnes, R. S. McLane, Thomas B. Holland, R. G. Ward, E. W. Fornible, S. C. Simpson, and, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal was requested to publish the proceedings, and the other Democratic papers copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Ch'n.

N. B. HANCOCK, Sec'y.

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CHARLESTON.—We learn by the Charleston papers that the Rev. Dr. Lynch of that city has been appointed to succeed the late Bishop RAYMONDS, as Catholic Bishop of Charleston.

The Courier speaks of Dr. Lynch in terms of high and deserved commendation as a gentleman of high ability—a finished scholar, and a most estimable man.

U. S. TREASURY.—Amount subject to draft on the 25th January, 1858, \$4,550,352.53. Amount at Wilmington, N. C., \$1,557.16.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Bishop Wangh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city this morning.

Kansas in the House.

The fight upon Kansas may already be said to have commenced in the House of Representatives on the 5th, arising out of a resolution offered by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to refer the whole Kansas matter to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into the history of Kansas and the constitution formed at Lecompton, the laws under which it originated, the events which have since taken place in the territory, etc., etc., in fact to make such an investigation as must necessarily consume many weeks if not months, and thus postpone the settlement of the question. Upon this resolution Mr. Harris demanded the previous question, which would have cut off all debate, and forced an issue unfavorable to the speedy admission of Kansas, in the absence of a number of those known to be in favor of such admission. Mr. Harris, on being appealed to, refused to withdraw the demand for the previous question, whereupon the Southern members, by motions to adjourn, and so forth, fought it out over the rules, preventing a vote being taken upon Mr. Harris' resolution under the gag of the previous question, which is not usually resorted to. We presume that there was a considerable rallying of forces on both sides, and no little excitement.

The difficulty between Keitt and Grow forms the leading topic of newspaper comment, the whole matter receiving its tone from the opinions of those commenting upon, or reporting it. In another place we give the account published by the Washington States, avowedly a Democratic paper, but which has recently taken sides with Mr. Douglas in opposition to the action of the Lecompton Convention. The account seems to be impartial. In common courtesy, so to speak, at least, in accordance with the usage of the House, Mr. Grow was out of his place in being on the Democratic side of the House, where he had no friends or associations, yet, in strict parliamentary law, the passages of the House are free to all, and the distinction of Democratic or Republican sides is merely conventional, and we know that frequently members wander all around. Under the intense excitement of Saturday morning, his presence was, to say the least, irritating to Mr. Keitt and his friends, but still Mr. Keitt, by ordering him off, gained the advantage of so much prided—that of having the law on his side. Looking beyond the personal issues, Mr. Keitt's movement was injurious, and therefore reprehensible, since it was one which he was not called upon to make, and since it gave his opponents and the opponents of the South the chance to make that capital for which they so anxiously desired; and circumstances showed that the Black Republicans were ready for a muss and anxiously expecting one.

The spasmodic and high-flighted style of thing is out of line and opposed to our tastes. We find enough of it, in all conscience, in our exchanges, both from the North and from the South. One very respectable exchange seems to consider it the signal for disruption—thinks that the South ought to come out to a man to finish the fight begun by Mr. Keitt, etc., etc., while, on the other hand, the journals of the Black Republican persuasion, laid up Mr. Grow for his sprunk, because being a bigger man than Mr. Keitt, he, as they say, knocked Keitt down, or, as Keitt's friends say, Keitt was pushed down accidentally by his own friends. They are foolish enough, in this connection, to talk about Burlingame and the Clinton House, as though he were spunkly! They also talk much nonsense about the arrogance and aggressiveness of slaveholders. They say that Mr. Keitt commenced the Southern game of bullying through corruption, and all that sort of thing.

The chief feature of this amendment is a reference of the message to a select committee of fifteen instead of thirteen. The member from Illinois recognized the momentous character of the subject under consideration, and naturally felt that the more information before honorable members, the more rationally and honestly could they come to a conclusion. Facts were indispensable for the country, because, if we were on the verge of a new order of things, the country at large should know it, and the cause for it. At all events, why rush the thing stupidly through?

What objections could there be to an inquiry into the facts? He believed truth never harmed anybody; and upon a great public question like this, information should be sought from all sources. He asked for nothing but what was pertinent to the issue. He was opposed to unnecessary delay; but was equally opposed to a blind hurry. He therefore offered his amendment, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, protested against this course, and thought if a majority were determined to force it, the minority at least ought to have a hearing. Then commenced a series of dodges to prevent a vote on Mr. Keitt's amendment. Motions innumerable were made on every possible pretext; calls of the House were beginning to get hoarse in answering "yea?" or "nay" to their names. Motions for adjournment were squashed; motions for recess were laid at; motions to go into Committee of the Whole met entire contempt; motions to be excused from voting were numerous; questions of privilege had been raised; propositions for a compromise moved the House to exceeding mirth and laughter. The opposition of both parties was kept up with humor. At one period, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved "in good faith" that when the house adjourned, it be met in the old Hall. We didn't know what for, as the motion was not carried.

"How long?" asked an honorable member—"how long will it take to call the yeas and nays already ordered?"

Mr. Speaker. "About four hours."

It will be seen that the opposition to the Lecompton measure must have been strong, as every motion to adjourn made by its advocates was overruled by a majority. Thus there was no end to the moving of members in the House, although they did not move out of it.

Matters went on in this way, and generally in a good-natured and good-humored willfulness, until about twenty minutes to two o'clock in the morning, when "Flanders" showed another sight.

All sorts of motions were being made, and Mr. Grow made an equally exciting speech.

Some honorable made a motion.

Mr. Grow objected.

Mr. Keitt said: "Go to your own side of the House, sir, and make your objection there."

Mr. Grow promptly replied: "He would make his objection where he pleased;" and indiscreetly followed up the speech of the member from Illinois, saying that he wouldn't be governed by a slave-driver."

This was the tocsin for war; Mr. Keitt, thinking with Macbeth that the "frightful" purpose never is overtaken unless the deed go with it, struck the member from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grow returned the blow, the parties clenched, and rushed members from all sides, hoping to end the litigation, but unconsciously contributing to commence a big one. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, interceded as peacemaker, and succeeded in parting them. It was then Mr. Grow, as he supposed, by Mr. Washburne, Illinois—Mr. Barksdale turned and gave Washburne several severe blows, when they were parted.

The row went fast and furiously right under the Speaker's chair, and in thorough disregard of the presence of the occupants of the reporter's gallery.

Some thirty or forty members got so entangled and jammed up that it was difficult to see which was which, or which got the worst or the best of it. Blows were given and taken indiscriminately. The affair was timed by a sporting character present, who says it occupied one minute and a half.

Speaker Orr and the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Gloucester, deserved credit and commendation for the prompt energy with which they succeeded in calming the tumult.

When all "was calm again," the House fell back into its good humored way, the "little brush" having walked up some of the most impulsive who dozed, unconscious of the momentousness of the occasion. The members went on resolving and moving and taking the "yeas" and "nays" until after 6 o'clock this morning, when Gen. Quinton introduced a resolution, suspending action on all other motions, except the previous question, (Harris' motion) to refer the whole subject to the select committee, which was made by acclamation, the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock; and the house adjourned as Burns says, "up in the mornin' earlie."

We still think that the chances are in favor of the admission of the State before Easter, although the vote necessarily will be a close one. On looking over the vote given, and summing up the absentes, we can still figure up a majority for Kansas, taking this as a test vote, and we hardly think that all who voted for Harris' resolution will adhere to the "bitter end."

The only further matter in the House, consisted of the personal explanations and apologies of Messrs. Keitt and Grow. That of Mr. Keitt is peculiarly many and generous, and the frank candor of that gentleman in acknowledging his own responsibility, might be well studied by those excitable partisans who go it right or wrong, and seek to make mountains

From the Mobile Register.

Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: Enclosed you will find the proceedings of the people of the city of Mobile, in public meeting on Monday, 25th of January, 1858, at which resolutions were adopted demanding an investigation of the conduct of Commodore Hiram Paulding, of the United States navy, on the 8th day of December, 1857, in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, in Central America.

The committee, for reasons which they do not deem necessary to state, have to request the honorable Secretary will so constitute the court which is to try the said Hiram Paulding by the appointment of an equal number of naval officers natives of southern portions of this Union, that exact justice may be insured without prejudice to this section.

The undersigned now become the prosecutors in this trial, and have subscribed to the charges and specifications herein contained.

F. B. SHEPARD.

C. J. MCRAE.

WM. F. CLEVELAND.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Charges and specifications preferred against Hiram Paulding, Commodore of the United States Navy, by the citizens of Mobile in meeting assembled on the 25th day of January, 1858:

CHARGE 1. Violation of the constitution of the United States.

Specification 1. In this, that the said Commodore Hiram Paulding, on the 8th day of December, 1857, did invade the territory of the republic of Nicaragua, and then and there did capture and make prisoners of certain persons organized as a military force and claiming to be the army of said republic, thereby committing an act of war without the consent of the Congress of the United States.

Specification 2. That the said Commodore Hiram Paulding, of the United States navy, did, on the day and date aforesaid, seize, and unlawfully detain the commissary, quartermaster, ordnance, medical, and other stores, belonging to said military force, and then treat them in all respects as prizes of war—and this without the sanction or authority of the Congress of the United States.

CHARGE 2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. That the said Commodore Hiram Paulding, of the United States navy, demanded the surrender of said military force in manner and language derogatory to the character of an officer and gentleman.

Specification 2. That, after said surrender of said military force to his orders, no guard was for several hours placed over the property within the encampment lately occupied by said military force, and when said guard was placed it was ineffectual, owing to its number and inferiority of state, to prevent the robbery and plundering of said property by sailors and other persons.

Specification 3. That said Captain H. Paulding, of the United States navy, did, after the unlawful seizure of said property, assume to dispose of it as if it were his own—and this without having been subjected to the judgment of a prize court of competent jurisdiction.

Specification 4. That, after the surrender of said military force and the seizure of its property, the said Com. H. Paulding of the United States navy, wrote several despatches to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, in which he used language and epithets derogatory to him as a gentleman, and unworthy of an officer of the United States navy; and, also, in a boastful and unofficer-like manner, assumed to himself and command the credit of skill and courage in the execution of the unlawful act of the 8th December.

CHARGE 3. Conduct unworthy of an American citizen.

Specification 1. That the said Com. H. Paulding, of the United States navy, did, in the presence of a British naval force, make said capture and seizure of said military force, and by the manner in which the act was done, as well as by the act itself, afford a pretext for the future interference of Great Britain in Central America, thus contravening the declared policy of the American people.

Specification 2. That while in the act of forcing said surrender and making said seizure, he received and permitted to remain on board his flag-ship for the time being—the United States steamer Fulton—Capt. Ornamente, and other officers of H. B. M.'s naval forces.

Specification 3. The conduct of said Hiram Paulding in presence of the English, the old enemies of the American Union and opponents of slavery, as it exists in the Southern portion of said Union, and while under the guns of the British forces in the harbor of San Juan, made an exhibition entirely at variance with the conduct of other officers of the American navy on former occasions.

Specification 4. That the said Hiram Paulding, of the United States navy, committed an unpardonable assault on the person of the service in which he is engaged when he proclaimed to the world, through the Secretary of the Navy and President Buchanan, that Gen. William Walker and his command were piratical, and immediately received said Walker into his cabin and at his table, and personally placed the pirate on his parole of honor.

An Unfounded Report.

The absurd statement going the rounds of the press, to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the administration and Mr. Berghorst for the withdrawal of the army from Utah, the emigration of the Mormons to some island of the ocean, and the proclasse of their lands in Salt Lake Valley by the government, is, of course, altogether destitute of foundation in fact.

The army was despatched to Utah to one of the military departments of the country, where its presence is required independently of the Mormons; and it would probably remain in that department in the strength that has been despatched there though every Mormon should evacuate the Territory.

The lands of Salt Lake Valley have not, we believe, been yet sold to the Mormons. They occupy them as squatters, and have never yet derived titles from the government. It would be remarkable if the government should negotiate for the purchase of its own lands which it has never sold.

The Mormons are believed to have no present intention of evacuating Utah. The march of a formidable force of United States troops in that direction would probably induce a serious consideration of the subject on their part; but, strongly fortified as they are behind their canons and mountain gorges, will probably withstand any efforts to expel them.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
OF THE FIRM OF FOWLER & WELLS NEW YORK,
the distinguished author, editor, and lecturer on Mental Science and Phrenology, is this week giving a course of lectures at Military Hall. His private rooms are at the Carolina Hotel, where those who wish to see themselves as they are, can consult him.

Feb. 12th, 1858. 24-1t

From the Philadelphia N. American.

Remarkable Facts of British Commerce.

The questions relating to the balance of British trade with all foreign countries have been agitated both in and out of Parliament recently, and as the result we find some statements, in which all parties there agree, which will strike the public of this country with surprise. We take some facts in the summary from the Tribune, to which they have been transferred from a report of Lord Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade, a document not reprinted in the London papers. We suppose, although the fact is not stated, that the exports and imports enterprised shipping, otherwise, would be sufficient to account for a balance in our favor so large as the last shown, which is more than \$47,000,000 yearly for the average of 1855, 1856, and 1857. The following is one of the Tribune's tables, constructed from Lord Stanley's report :

Balance of Trade, general of England for 1855, 1856 and 1857.

United States, £26,571,764
Australia, £18,882,428
India, 22,675,000
Russia, 16,642,167
Prussia, 12,842,488
Egypt, 8,214,941
Spain, 6,146,207
Peru, 6,282,382
Sweden, 5,027,934
Cuba and Porto Rico, 4,853,484
New Brunswick, 4,672,200
Denmark, 3,911,144
Ceylon, 3,154,575
France, 2,696,291
Norway, 1,696,962
Western Africa, 1,432,195
Portugal, 1,283,072
Two Sicilies, 1,030,138
Greece, 926,214
Buenos Ayres, 107,676

From this table we see that the best customers of England are not the United States or Canada, Brazil, which is a country we are heavily debtors to, pays its profits to England. The north of Germany takes the lead in tributes to British profits; Australia is next; Brazil, Turkey, Belgium and Holland follow in order—France is but a small drain on England, instead of the large one we had supposed. Russia, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and the Sicilies are all the European States which draw a balance from England, except France; the first named drawing largely.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced, by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a sure preventive.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, also as that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing gravel, Calculus and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHNAPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the joint-effect of vegetable malariæ in the atmosphere, and vegetable preservatives in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHNAPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropped Tendon, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulence, it is an immediate and invincible specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperature, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac' simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

ROMAN EYE BALMAM.

THIS is truly an invaluable discovery for the prevention and cure of Diseases of the Eyes—Inflamed Eyelids, Pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when applied in due season. There are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from inflamed Eyes. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and certain a remedy can always be had.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 109 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. Feb. 12, 1858.—24-1t

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AS WOLF'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminent salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of which it has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced, by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a sure preventive.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, also as that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing gravel, Calculus and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHNAPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the joint-effect of vegetable malariæ in the atmosphere, and vegetable preservatives in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHNAPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

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Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac' simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word Schiedam Schnaps, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others are counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20, 1857.—65-3M 13-3mW.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.,

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than \$80,000, and consisting in part of very extensive assortments of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

34, 7-8, 4-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 4 to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c. &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been received from the colonies and from foreign countries. Thus Lord Derby's calculation shows:

Importations, £468,000,000
Exports, 368,000,000

Difference, £160,000,000

Whereas, it should be:

Importations, £468,000,000
Exports, 371,000,000

Difference, £97,000,000

The re-export of foreign produce is computed in the article from which we take these items at £63,000,000, leaving the balance of trade at \$97,000,000. The average is thus 32½ millions of pounds, or \$161,500,000, which for the last three years, represents the balance against the total commerce of Great Britain. Of this sum we have received 47½ millions, which our specie export must of course be included. This nearly agrees with the estimates heretofore in the discussion of the causes of the financial panic, the balance then being stated at twenty-eight to thirty millions, inclusive of our specie exports.

After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under \$100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over \$100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-1t—

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED:

READ THIS.

I can only account for my present sound health, from the constant, though moderate use of BOERHAAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—having from my youth suffered, at intervals from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to the loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors, They will take pleasure not only in referring to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

See advertisement. [Feb. 2.—131&24-1w.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 28th of Jan., by the Rev. James M. Sprunt, Mr. GEORGE L. McMICHLAN, to Miss BETIE J., youngest daughter of David Stoen, Esq., all of Duplin.

In Marion county, on the 1st inst., by Rev. E. L. Perkins, Mr. WALTER H. BROWN, to Miss ANN ELIZA MCCARTHY, of Marion, Esq., eldest daughter of J. J. Vereen, Esq.

At the Southern Methodist Church, in Washington, City, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cranbury, A. T. MCCALLUM, Esq., of this place, to Miss M. C. BECK, of that place.

At the residence of Mrs. J. H. mother, in Jones county, on the morning of the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. Milton Frost, FRANCIS D. KOOCH, recently a member of the Junior Class in the University) to Miss HANNAH R. RHODES.

At Christ's Church, in Newbern, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28th, by the Right Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Mr. TH

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1858.

We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.

AD TRANSLATI Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly enforced.

No name for either the *Daily or Weekly Journal*, will hereafter be entered on our list until payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Great Northern and Southern Mail.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, in his annual report recommends the establishment of a mail between New York and New Orleans, by steamer from the former place to Fernandina, thence by Rail Road to Cedar Keys, and from that point to New Orleans by steamers. His calculation is that the trip could thus be made in about four days.

We lean to the opinion that the mails could be put through in less time by 12 to 20 hours by carrying the mails by rail to Wilmington or Charleston—thence by steamers to Fernandina, and thence to New Orleans by the proposed route.

We have been somewhat surprised to learn that Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, President of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, has recently visited Charleston with the view of consulting with parties there in reference to this matter, namely, the establishment of a line of first-class sea steamers to perform daily trips between Charleston and Fernandina, carrying the great mail at a sufficiently high average rate of speed to meet the requirements of the case, and secure for the route the advantage in time over that by sea from New York direct to Fernandina. Our surprise arises from the fact that Wilmington has been named as a terminus for the line of steamers to Fernandina, and it would possess an advantage amounting to seven, and certainly to five hours over Charleston.

It is calculated, we believe, that the service between New York and New Orleans, via Charleston, can be thus performed:

New York to Wilmington.....	32 hours.
Wilmington to Charleston.....	10 "
Charleston to Fernandina.....	10 "
Fernandina to Cedar Keys.....	6 "
Cedar Keys to New Orleans.....	24 "

This calculation is based upon the boats of the Gulf going up the Mississippi River. If the route by Lake Pontchartrain, and the railroad thence to the city of New Orleans, be adopted, a saving of some hours will result.

The proposition in regard to the three boats to compose the line is said to be, that one-third be raised at the point—say Wilmington or Charleston—from which they are to start, to Fernandina—one-third by the Companies between that point and New York, and one-third by the contractors or builders of the boats or ships.

This, then, is a question for Wilmington as well as Charleston, and we make these remarks for the double purpose of bringing it to the attention of our people, and of making some enquiry in regard to it of the authorities of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company, under whose direction, we presume, Mr. Ashe entered into consultation with Charleston. Has Wilmington nothing to say, or is there nothing she is prepared to do about it?

Arrival of the steamer Calawba.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The steamer Edinburgh, from Glasgow, at New York, brings the following:

LONDON, 16th—noon.—Consols 94 1/2 a 94 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, 16—evening.—Cotton in more demand—sales \$7,000 bushels, including 3,000 on speculation, closing with less free offers.

No political news.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1858.

Senate.—Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presented a resolution of the people of Iowa, against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The resolutions instructed him to vote against the admission, or resign his seat, but he refused to obey. He was in favor of the admission of Kansas, and would support the Administration. The French Spy Bill was reported back, and made the special order four weeks hence. The discussion of Kansas affairs was resumed. Mr. Brown made a speech against the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Wilson also made a speech against it. Mr. Green spoke in its favor. The debate was very exciting and interesting. Adjourned till Monday.

House.—The select committee on the Tariff and Navigation resolutions appointed Mr. Boyce of S. Carolina. These resolutions look to free trade and internal taxation. A long debate ensued on an unsatisfactory reply of J. B. Williamson, who was arrested and brought here from New York, on a summons to appear before the investigating committee. He was finally remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms till tomorrow to amend the reply. The Ohio contested election case was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

Arrival of the steamer Calawba.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4th.—The steamer Calawba, from Havana, with dates to the 30th Jan., arrived. The American machine works of Lamborn & Co., have been destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000. It was the largest fire that has occurred in Havana for years. Sugar are unchanged and firm.

True Bill Against Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The grand jury have found a true bill against Walker, Anderson, and others.

The Administration Stultified in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—After a severe struggle to-day, the opponents of the Lecompton constitution were defeated in the house by twelve majority. This result has caused great consternation among the Republicans and their over-zealous converts from the democracy.

The Collins Steamers.—A report that these steamers will be entirely withdrawn is contradicted. It is stated, however, that the company is somewhat embarrassed by the withholding of the money due them by government for carrying the mails. The Atlantic will leave New York on February 13th, and the other steamers will follow in regular succession.

Receipts from Customs.—The following are the receipts of customs at various ports during January, 1858:

New York to 25th.....	\$1,064,296
Boston, to 23d.....	220,975
Philadelphia, to 23d.....	103,179
Baltimore, to 23d.....	39,371
Charleston, to 23d.....	13,000
New Orleans, to 18th.....	107,000

Estimate for fourth week.....

\$1,547,450
375,000

Total for the month.....

\$1,932,450

This says the New York Courier, represents an aggregate of about \$20,000,000 a year, because January is usually a heavy month. But trade is manifestly reviving, and it is hoped that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will average \$3,000,000 per month. With the past receipts this estimate will bring the total for the year up to \$43,000,000, and will leave a deficiency to be provided for by loans or treasury notes of thirty-five to forty millions of dollars.

Ship owners have at least a crumb of comfort in the decline in the price of beef and pork. Not only does it give their ships employment in exporting, but reduces the working expenses of a ship.

Official Integrity.—In the United States Assay Office, under the management of S. F. Butterworth, an instance of this nature has recently been developed, which is well worthy of notice. The law allows the melter and refiner, in accounting in pure gold for the raw gold intrusted to him for refinement, a credit of two dollars in every thousand so refined for wastage. During the past year the bullion worked up at the Assay Office of New York amounted to upwards of \$25,000,000, on which, at the above rate, the melter and refiner was entitled, in rendering his account, to claim an allowance of \$50,000; but, instead of doing so, he had just passed his account *without any deduction for waste*. Not only does this furnish the best evidence of the integrity of that officer, but it also shows how thoroughly competent he is to discharge the duties of his office, and how perfectly he must have organized the machinery used in the refining process.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Veiled Murderess.—Mrs. Robinson, the "Veiled Murderess," is employed in knitting stockings in Sing Sing Prison. On visitors entering the room in which she is engaged at work, she invariably endeavours to turn her face in an opposite direction, as if she were the "observer of all observers."—Old age and confinement begin to leave their traces of decay on her once beautiful countenance.

The above fertilizer is to be had in Wilmington, of Messrs. Keith & Flanner. See advertisement in another column.

A beautiful inscription, it is said, may be found in an Italian grave-yard: "Here lies Elisa, who transported a large fortune to heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

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